



Energy Fact Sheet

HYDROGEN ENERGY

Produced by the National Energy Education Development Project, PO Box 2518, Reston, VA 20195

What is Hydrogen?

Hydrogen is the simplest element known to man. An atom of hydrogen has only one proton and one electron. It is also the most plentiful gas in the universe.

The sun's energy comes from hydrogen. The sun is a giant ball of hydrogen and helium gases. Inside the sun, hydrogen atoms combine to form helium atoms. This process—called *fusion*—gives off radiant energy.

This radiant energy sustains life on earth. It gives us light and heat and makes plants grow. It makes the wind blow and rain fall. It is stored in fossil fuels. Most of the energy we use came from the sun.

Hydrogen as a gas (H_2) doesn't exist on earth. It is always mixed

with other elements. Combined with oxygen, it is water (H_2O). Combined with carbon, it makes different compounds such as methane (CH_4), coal, and petroleum. Hydrogen is also found in all growing things—biomass.

Hydrogen Is Renewable

Most of the energy we use today comes from fossil fuels. Only seven percent comes from renewable energy sources. But people want to use more renewable energy. It is usually cleaner and we won't run out of it. We'll never run out of hydrogen either.

Renewable energy sources—like solar and wind—can't make energy all the time. The sun doesn't always shine. The wind doesn't always blow. They don't always

make energy where we need it. Hydrogen can store that energy until it's needed and move it to where it's needed.

Hydrogen and Electricity

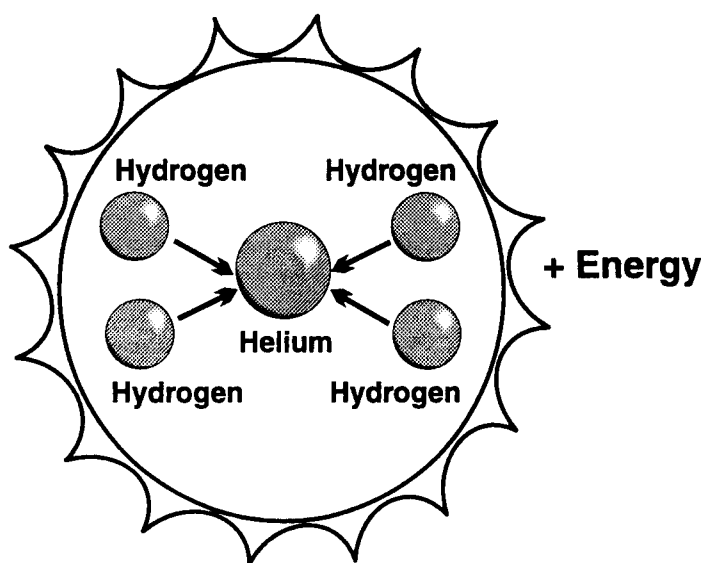
Every day, we use more energy, mostly coal, to make electricity. Electricity is a *secondary* source of energy. Secondary sources of energy—sometimes called *energy carriers*—store, move, and deliver energy to consumers. We convert energy to electricity because it is easier for us to move and use.

Electricity gives us light, heat, hot water, cold food, TVs, and computers. Life would be really hard if we had to burn the coal, split the atoms, or build our own dams. Energy carriers make life easier.

Hydrogen is an energy carrier for the future. It is a clean, renewable fuel that can be used in places where it's hard to use electricity. Sending electricity a long way costs four times as much as shipping hydrogen by pipeline.

How Is Hydrogen Made?

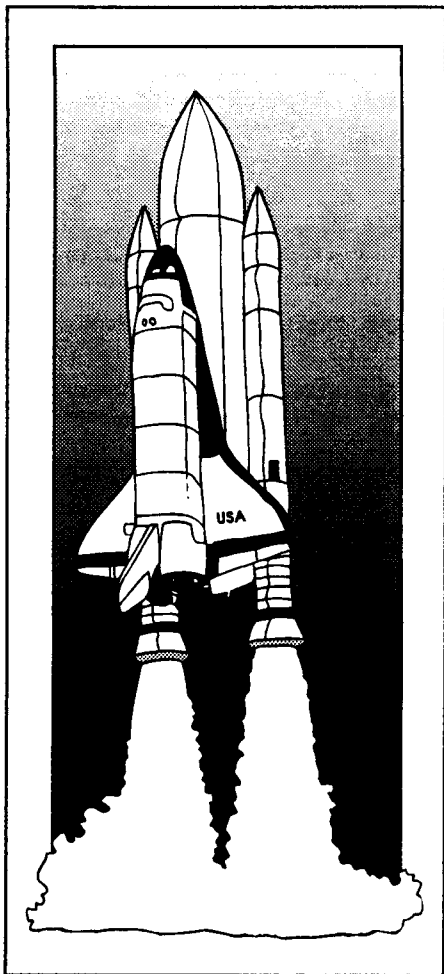
Since hydrogen doesn't exist on earth as a gas, we must make it. We make hydrogen by separating it from water, biomass, or natural gas. Scientists have even discovered that some algae and bacteria give off hydrogen. It's very expensive to make hydrogen right now, but new technologies are being developed all the time.



Nuclear Fusion

Hydrogen Uses

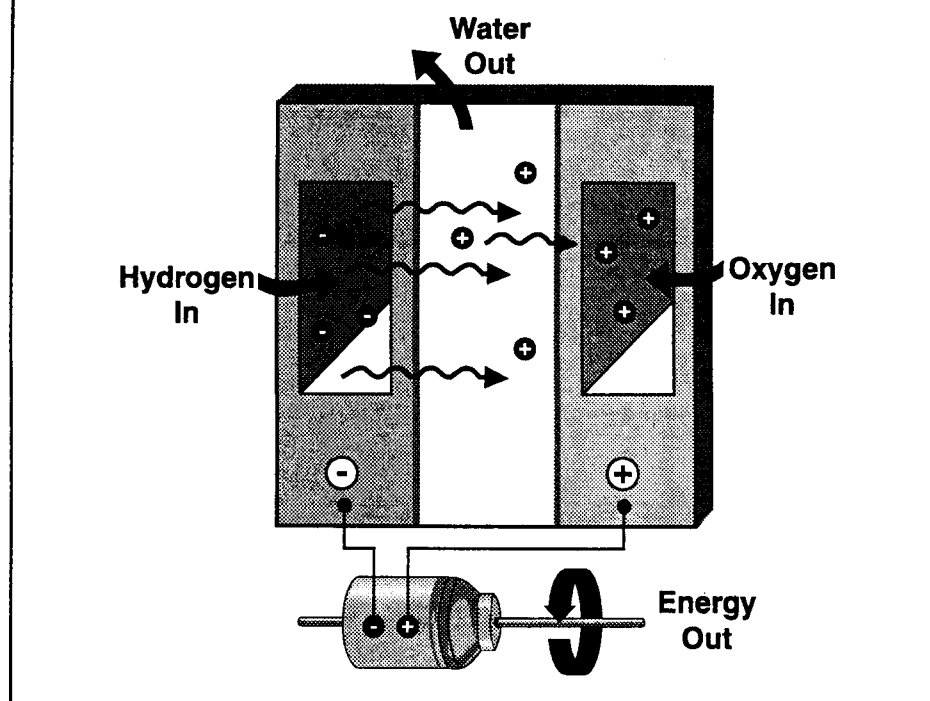
NASA has used hydrogen for years in the space program. Hydrogen fuel lifts the space shuttle into orbit. Hydrogen batteries—called *fuel cells*—power the shuttle's electrical systems. The only by-product is pure water, which the crew uses as drinking water.



Hydrogen fuel cells (batteries) make electricity. They are very efficient, but expensive to build. Some day, small fuel cells could power electric cars. Large fuel cells could provide electricity in remote areas.

Because of the cost, hydrogen power plants won't be built for quite a while. Hydrogen may soon be added to natural gas, though, to reduce pollution from existing plants.

Hydrogen Fuel Cell



Soon hydrogen will be added to gasoline to boost performance and reduce pollution. Adding just five percent hydrogen to gasoline can lower emissions by 30 to 40 percent.

An engine that burns pure hydrogen produces almost no pollution. It will probably be 20 years, though, before you can walk into your local car dealer and drive away in a hydrogen-powered car.

Hydrogen would also be a great jet fuel. It's high in energy, so jets would need less fuel. And it weighs less than the fuel used today, so jets could carry more cargo. It's also non-polluting. If the price of jet fuel continues to rise, you might see planes converting to hydrogen in the near future.

The Future Of Hydrogen

Before hydrogen can take its place in the U.S. energy picture, many new systems must be built. We will need systems to make hydrogen,

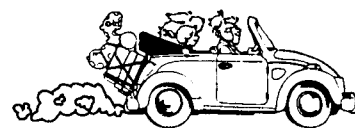
store it, and move it. And consumers will need the technology to use it.

The goal of the U.S. Department of Energy's Hydrogen Program is for hydrogen to produce ten percent of our energy by the year 2030. Hydrogen will reduce our dependence on foreign oil and provide clean, renewable energy for the future.

Gasoline



Gasoline + Hydrogen



Adding five percent hydrogen to gasoline can lower vehicle emissions by 30 to 40 percent.